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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

No cable dispatches were received yesterday, on account of the land lines being down.

The steamer Quaker City, with the Holy Land excursionists, has arrived in New York. Among the excursionists are Colonel J. Heron Foster, and John Shipton, Esq., of Pittsburgh.

It is said John Mitchell, the Irish exile and rebel, will institute a suit against General John A. Dix, for false imprisonment during the late war.

The Springfield (Mo.) *Patriot* says: A combination of capitalists, the wealthiest ever organized in this country, purposes, on assembling of the Legislature, to submit a proposition to the State for building the Southwest Pacific Railroad.

The Indian Peace Commissioners arrived at Cheyenne on the 18th, having accomplished nothing at Fort Laramie. A few Crow Chiefs wished to make a treaty, but the Commissioners advised them to wait until spring, when another effort will be made to hold a council with all the Northern tribes at Fort Phil. Kearney, probably about the first of June. The Commissioners will stop at North Platte and meet any Sioux and Cheyennes that may be there.

It is said that General Schenck intends to revive in Congress, at an early day, his army pay bill, which reduces the stated salary all the allowances and commutations of an officer in or now stands an officer doing clerical duty in Washington gets one-third more than one risking his life in active service.

A Chicago dispatch says: "The interest in the Duffy and Bussey fight to-morrow increases. A large number of sporting and fighting men are here from New York, St. Louis and other places. McCoole will second Duffy, while Coburn acts for Bussey. Articles of agreement were signed last night between McCoole and Coburn, to fight on the 27th of May next, within fifty miles of Cincinnati, for the championship of America and five thousand dollars a side.

A Washington special says: The testimony in the impeachment case, given by Commissioner Rollins, to the effect that the changes in revenue officers, for political reasons, have seriously lessened the revenues, give great dissatisfaction to the President, the opponents of Mr. Rollins using it against him for his removal.

General Imboden has filed an application for a writ of *mandamus* in the United States Circuit Court, forbidding General Schofield and all other persons from interfering with him in casting his vote at any election.

The latest Mexican intelligence states that an amnesty proclamation had at length been issued. Padre Fischer is still held as a prisoner. Mr. Plumb has been well received in Mexican diplomatic circles, and is quite popular with all classes. A gold medal for President Juarez had been presented by the citizens of San Francisco. A Santa Cruz lady sent aid to the sufferers by the hurricane at Matamoras to the amount of $10,000.

The reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company is complete. The new Board of Directors are: William Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, Allen Campbell, Wm. Whitewright, Jr., S. U. F. Odell, Wm. W. Scarborough, Lanz Anderson, Wm. D. Griswold, Alex. H. Lewis, John Ross, Samuel Gaty and Lewis B. Parsons. Wm. D. Griswold was elected President; Alex. H. Lewis, Vice President, and John W. Conlogue, General Superintendent. The new corporation has effected a settlement of all difficulties with the city of Cincinnati, and have secured all desirable accommodations in the city.

The Susquehanna and Chenango rivers at Binghampton, N. Y., were entirely frozen over during Monday night—the most rapid freezing known in several years.

A committee of prominent Cincinnatians, headed by Messrs. Bullock and Dugan, are in Philadelphia, examining the operations of the passenger railroad system, with a view of adopting such improvements as are valuable.

Two young men of highly respectable connections, named Wm. Meeker and Caleb Dingwell, have been arrested in Newark, N. J., on a charge of garroting Mr. Beach and robbing him of valuables worth $400.

The dwelling of Charles W. Dabney, at Jamaica Plains, Mass., valued at $12,000, was burned yesterday morning. Insured for $9,000.

The hotel and stables at Upper Gilmanton, N. H., kept by Sylvanus Hill, and the meeting house of the Christian denomination, were burned yesterday.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated in Havana with the usual festivities and ceremonies. Business was suspended.

The City Council of Columbus, Ohio, passed through West Philadelphia yesterday evening, *en route* for New York. They did not stop in Philadelphia.

The steamer Cuba arrived at Boston last night. Collector Russell, James T. Fields and others boarded the steamer below from the United States tug-boat Hamlin, and upon reaching the wharf accompanied Mr. Dickens to the Parker House. In accordance with Dickens's request, there will be no public demonstration.

The steamer Onward, with 1,100 bales of cotton, was burned on Monday at Bell's Landing, on the Alabama river. No lives lost.

BY MAILS.

A transportation experiment is about to be made from Dubuque, the result of which will be looked for with interest. A steamer will leave there in a day or two for the Gulf of Mexico and the sea, towing a fleet of barges loaded with nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat for New York and Liverpool. It is an experiment as to the feasibility of transporting grain from the Upper Mississippi to seaports by vessel, instead of railroad.

The wheat and flour exports of California this year will not fall far short of ten millions of dollars. The wine crop this year will amount to three millions of dollars. While there is a falling off in the gold product, other branches of industry afford more than a counterbalance.

The price of wheat in England has doubled since 1864, and is now higher than it has been since the close of the Crimean war. In the first fortnight of October it rose on the average fifteen per cent. The crop is said to turn out, on threshing, a far lighter yield than was anticipated, and French buyers are still active in their operations in the English wheat market.

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-fisted tradesman to a friend the other day. The reply was characteristic. "You have never asked me, sir. I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited."

A Paris letter remarks: "Will you believe we are promised Lola Montez's daughter, Mlle. Elise Montez's *debut* in the character of 'Phedra,' at the Odeon? She believes her lips have been touched by the fire which hallowed Rachel's. You may remember that Lola Montez was the mistress of Mons. Dujarrier, the right hand man of Mons. Emile de Giradin. This child issued from that illicit union. It is said she has fire and beauty."

Assassinations in Utah have been suddenly arrested by a telegram from General Sherman to Brigham Young, announcing to that potentate that he will be held personally responsible for any other murder similar to that of Dr. Robertson's. There seems to be no doubt of the existence in Utah of a sworn band of assassinate any one who may be indicated by the head of the Mormon Church.

It is stated that the New York Distillers' Association offered the Government $500,000 a week, tax, if they would be permitted to carry on their business without interference, and that the offer was refused. This would amount to two million dollars a month, but it is believed the revenue for this month from whisky will not exceed $100,000 in the Metropolitan district. A number of manufactories of tobacco have been appointed, and they will commence their duties at once.

B. Gratz Brown, President of the Citizens' Street Railway, St. Louis, has ordered his conductors to invite all colored passengers to ride inside the cars.

The earnings of the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to Hays City, two hundred and seventy-five miles, last month, amounted to $275,000.

A delegation of the Missouri Legislature, who recently visited New York, took back assurances of handling capitalists there that they rance from leading capitalists there that they are ready to build the Southwestern Branch of the Railroad on the same terms undertaken by Fremont, who failed to perform his contract. Legislative action will doubtless be taken on the subject in a few weeks.

Several railroad officials from the East are in St. Louis with a view to negotiating for the purchase of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, from there to Kansas City.

The thief of the thirteen thousand dollars stolen from Mr. Breckinridge, on a Cincinnati train, in December, 1864, for which Leonidas Lovelace, of Lafayette, Ind., was tried and acquitted, is now discovered in a fast young man of Lafayette. The money was all recovered except a few hundred dollars. The thief is in jail. A dream led to his discovery.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

GEN. CARY IN WASHINGTON.

He is Serenaded by Trades Union.

His Response to the Compliment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1867.

General Cary, representative elect of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, was serenaded this evening by the Trades Unions of Washington. In response to loud calls he appeared on the balcony of the Seaton House, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In behalf of the working men of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, I thank you for this generous and hearty welcome of their representative. [Applause.] I accept this expression not for myself, but as significant of your earnest sympathy with the principles which were the basis of my recent canvass and of your gratification at the result. [Applause.] The pride of my position as the representative of the workingmen is only modified by a sense of my unfitness for the high trust reposed in me. Deeply impressed with the belief that by far too much of our legislation, both State and National, discriminates in favor of capital and against the rights of labor, tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, my public efforts shall be directed to correct, as far as possible, this growing evil. [Applause.]

It was contemptuously said in my district that I was supported by the "Dutch and Irish brigade," meaning those who went to their daily toil with their dinner in their hands. It is true, my countrymen, that these sons of toil did, without regard to their politics or their religion, give me their united support. Of this constituency I am not ashamed. [Applause.] Those who obey the divine decree and eat their bread in the sweat of their brow, are God's nobility, and His coworkers in making "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." Whether here or elsewhere, whether in or out of office, I shall be true to the interests and rights of the laboring million. [Applause.] Do not understand me as being in favor of class legislation, or of making war upon the possessors of wealth. There should be no conflict between the rich and the poor, but capital and labor should be so harmonized that each should have its just and equal proportion of profit. [Applause.] That capital gets the lion's share of the product of labor, and that labor is required to bear an unequal proportion of the burdens of Government is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Whatever tends to emancipate labor from the unjust exactions and give to it its full measure of reward, shall command my jealous support. [Applause.]

That you may understand more fully the issue made in my canvass upon which I was successful, I will give the two planks which constituted our platform. First. The adoption of the eight hour rule in the government workshops. [Applause.] Second. The preservation of the public domain for actual settlers, and opposition to its being donated to corporations, and granted to speculators and monopolies. [Applause.] Third. The payment of the bonded debt of the government in lawful money, greenbacks, except where the law and bond provide for payment in coin, and the equalization of the taxes. [Applause.] It is hereby proved by many that in all those establishments where brain as well as handwork is required, that eight hours is as long a period for labor as it is profitable for the employer and for him to be employed. To make the experiment and test the soundness of this opinion, it is proposed to adopt the eight hour rule in the National Dock Yards and workshops. [Applause.] The second plank of this platform is broad enough, and fraught with importance enough to commend the attention of all who look to the future greatness and prosperity of the Republic. The lavish, not to say reckless disposition of our public lands is fraught with incalculable mischief. Land monopolies in this country are already assuming gigantic proportions. The man of small means, whether native or foreign born, who would build him an altar and a home, cannot within the reach of civilization find a section of land for less than a quarter per acre. The millions of unoccupied fertile lands in the States of the Northwest are in the hands of land sharks. As an illustration: The Illinois Central Railroad is now advertising fifteen thousand farms for sale, being the remaining portion of the lands bestowed upon that single corporation. My constituents believe, and I sympathize with them, that Congress has no right to make such disposition of the people's inheritance, but that these broad acres should be held in sacred trust for actual settlers. [Applause.]

On the third proposition, viz: Payment of the national debt in lawful money, more time would be required for its discussion than I now have to devote to it. Permit me to say in the beginning, that my constituents are not in favor of repudiation. The nation's honor must be preserved at whatever cost. Public faith is the foundation of private faith, and public repudiation would result in universal demoralization. The debt, as large as it may be, must be paid to the last farthing. [Applause.] We are in favor of paying it in the interest and form as is provided by law, and as nominated in the bonds. [Applause.] An insignificant amount of bonds is made payable in coin, and must be so paid. The great debt created by the bonds are payable in "lawful money," and as greenbacks are lawful money they are legitimate currency for the bondholder as well as the people. Taxation should not be limited until the bonds are paid, or otherwise funded in others bearing a smaller rate of interest. [Applause.] Those who demand payment in coin are the real repudiators, for the sure foundation of faith is justice, and when the sense of justice is outraged, the sense of obligation is weakened, if not destroyed. [Applause.]

In conclusion, General Cary promised, at some future time to address the workingmen of Washington at greater length.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention--Action on the Franchise Question.

MONTGOMERY, November 19.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, the Committee on Militia reported an ordinance to organize a State Volunteer Militia force, subject to the orders of the Government.

The subject of substituting the Minority report on the franchise question for the Majority report was negatived—19 to 76. The majority report will be carried. It disfranchises all persons who do not vote on the new Constitution, and blinds voters not to oppress negro suffrage hereafter, and not maltreat any person on account of the past or present support of the United States Government or policy of Congress.

In the night session of the Convention, the majority agreed to strike out of the article on the franchise that clause which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new Constitution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First Day of the Election---Few Whites Voting---Grand Lodge of Masons.

CHARLESTON, November 19.—The convention elections in this State began to-day. The vote in this city for convention was 2,428 blacks and 13 whites. No votes were cast against it. All quiet in the city and State.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of South Carolina assembled to-day. Seventy-five lodges are represented. Grand Master Gov. Orr, in his address, declared the condition of Masonry in the State was encouraging. He acknowledged that contributions had been received from the Masons of the North and West for the benefit of the distressed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival from Sitka--Ship Disabled at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 19.—The revenue cutter Lincoln arrived from Sitka last night. Prof. Davidson's coast survey party are passengers.

The Sea Serpent, from New York, reports seeing, July 28, in latitude 32 degrees 54 minutes north, longitude 46 degrees 25 minutes west, a ship with jibmizzen-mast partly burned, with the top and futtock shrouds standing, which had the appearance of being in the water a short time.

The Tidioute *Journal* has the following at its editorial head: "For President, General Ulysses S. Grant, the Union Fighter; For Vice President, Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, the Union Supporter."

Robert Mopengill, who recently killed a rival, by hitting him in the head with a stone, at St. Paul, Decatur county, Indiana, for taking a young lady away from him, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years.

"A MAN at Lindsay, Canada, was fined $5 for cussing the Queen." What a tremendous internal revenue would accrue to the United States if this sum could be collected from the lazy men, Democrats and rebels included) every day. Democrats and rebels (which you who should vent a curse upon the President! The proceeds of a single day's swearing at Andy would well nigh extinguish the national debt.—*Chicago Post.*

Israel Dodge, the engineer who sacrificed his life so heroically at the railroad disaster near West Lebanon, Indiana, was buried on Sunday, with imposing ceremonies. There were fourteen cars, with mourners from Fort Wayne, and twelve from Danville. Three boys—Lane, seventeen years old, and Crow and Briggs, each fourteen—caused the accident in order, as they say, to see the train jump. They were arrested and made a full confession.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election Proceeding Quietly.

White Voters Standing Off.

RALEIGH, November 19.—The election passed off quietly in this city. The negroes behaved with the utmost propriety. Strong military and police forces were stationed at the polls, and paraded the streets all day. About twelve hundred votes were cast, mostly negroes, and all Radicals with two exceptions. The whites will reserve their strength until to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, November 19.—The election passed off quietly. About 1,400 votes were polled, nearly all negroes. One hundred and twenty-five whites voted against the convention. The whites will vote to-morrow almost unanimously against the convention.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 19, 1867.

A FENIAN PLOT.

A rumor was circulated yesterday among the Fenians that an attempt would be made to burn the British shipping here, provided the men under sentence at Manchester for shooting policeman Brett are executed.

MEETING OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

A meeting of officers of the Irish Brigade was held to-night to arrange preliminaries for a meeting, on Saturday evening, of Irish citizens, for an expression of opinion relative to the rights of adopted citizens travelling abroad.

PIRACY.

An American schooner at Jamaica, from New York, reports having been attacked off the eastern end of Hayti by a small piratical craft, which, however, was repulsed. Two pirates were killed.

MR. HAWLEY'S MISSION.

Report says Secretary Seward has sent Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Auburn, to St. Thomas to point out the advantages that will accrue to the inhabitants if they will vote in favor of transferring their allegiance to the United States.

"THE CHARGE OF CAVALRY."

Meissonnier, says a Paris paper, has sold his picture, "The Charge of Cavalry," for 150,000 francs, to Mr. Probasco, a native of Cincinnati, who intends presenting his collection to his native city.

A BREEZE IN THE GOLD ROOM.

Colonel Moseby, of the late Confederate army, visited the Gold Room to-day, and was invited by the President to the platform. Many members objected, and for a time great excitement prevailed. The President was finally sustained.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Samuel B. Tobey, employed by the American Water-Proof Cloth Company, has been arrested, charged with embezzling upwards of $6,000. A brother-in-law, Thomas B. Tobey, surrendered himself for complicity. Both were released on bail.

A FALSE PRETENDER.

A young man named Rolls C. Lincoln was arrested on a charge of having obtained deeds by false pretenses, representing property to the amount of $40,000 in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mrs. Susan L. Corwin has recovered a verdict of $2,500 against Daniel W. Terry, for breach of promise.

FIGHT AMONG FIREMEN.

A fight occurred at East New York, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, yesterday, between two of the largest fire companies from New York. A large number were slightly wounded.

ROBBERY.

A young man named Henry Stodker, of respectable connection, has been arrested for robbing the store of Taylor & Co., in Beekman street, some weeks ago, of $1,000 worth of cutlery.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE BUTCHERS.

Judge Leonard delivered an opinion in the Supreme Court, in an action brought by a butcher against the Metropolitan Board of Health, enjoining the latter body from interfering with his business, except for police inspection and regulations, and that those pending are heard and decided by the Courts.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The fifth general meeting of the American Social Science Association commenced to-day. Hon. Geo. Walker, of Springfield, Mass., was chosen Chairman. Papers were read on the charities of New York, on prison reform, and other topics of social and national importance. Hon. David A. Wells presided at the afternoon session. A paper was read on the advantages of co-operation.

CHARGES AGAINST RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The Citizens' Association have addressed a letter to Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, charging him with neglect of duty, extravagance, patronage to friends at the expense of the city treasury, advising against obedience to law, siding with local officials in schemes damaging to the city, and other matters of similar import, accompanying the charges with detailed specifications, and demanding an explanation.

THE PETERSEN CASE.

The complicated Petersen abandonment case was up again yesterday. Two witnesses testified to acquaintance with the defendant, one having known him in Chicago in November. It is charged by the prosecution that he was married to plaintiff in Montreal, on the first of that month.

ACTION AGAINST INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

A decision was given in the United States Court yesterday, that a person who is aggrieved by the action of a Collector of Internal Revenue may have his suit against the Collector to recover back money illegally collected, although paid to the Collector and by him paid over to the Government, provided the party aggrieved made the proper protest in time.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW HAVEN RAILWAY.

The midnight train from New Haven for this city ran off the track near Rye this morning. Mrs. Joseph Winship, of Bradford, Vermont, Mr. R. G. Watrous, New Haven, and Mr. Ledyard Bill, of No. 75 Front street, this city, were injured. Senator Poland and family, of Vermont, were passengers, but escaped without injury.

ARRIVALS.

The British bark General Canfield arrived to-night from Cocoande Island, Hindostan, with the officers and crew of the United States steamer Sacramento, lost on that island June 17.

THE CHOLERA.

Four new cases of cholera from the steamship City of Cork have been discovered. Six of the passengers remain in a critical condition, but the remainder are in a fair way of recovery. There have been no deaths since Sunday.

Gentlemen Farmers in Prussia.

A Paris correspondent says:—M. Emile de Laveleye has just contributed an article to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which the interesting account is given of the progress made by Prussia during 60 years of peace. Writing on Agriculture, he points out that nearly all the landowners cultivate their own estates, except for detached portions, renting is the exception. They are, therefore, retained in the country by the care of their own interests, for nothing more imperiously requires the eye of a master than rural industry. It is true they are aided by a class of *employes* who are not found in any other country. They are educated young men belonging to families in a good position, often just leaving an agricultural college, who remain for a certain time on some large estate to familiarize themselves in the practical direction of one of their own. This novitiate is an ancient custom still preserved in many trades. Thus frequently, the son of a rich hotel-keeper will not hesitate to enter another hotel as butler or waiter (*Kellner*), to be initiated into all the details of the service over which he will one day have to preside. When any one visits the farmer (*Gutsherr*) he is astonished to see as superintendents the son of a banker, a baron, or a rich landowner. These young people drive a cart or guide a plough. At noon they return, groom their horses, and then go and dress themselves and dine at the owner's table, to whom they are not inferior, either in instruction or in manners. After the meal they resume their working dress and resume, without any false shame, their rustic occupation. Thus we find in feudal Prussia a fault of manners akin to the democratic society of the United States, and which hereafter will become general. In France, in England especially, a young man of the upper class would believe his dignity compromised in performing the work of a farm laborer.

CROUP CURED BY SULPHUR.—The *Medical Gazette of Paris* states that M. Languanterie of Paris, after observing the effect of sulphur on the oidium of grape vines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. The effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. Mr. L. says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes and noisy respiration.

AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO GERMANY.—*Every Saturday* calls attention to the fact that there is a large emigration of Americans to Germany, as well as a migration of Germans to America. This is owing to the increased cost of living in this country. Persons of fixed moderate income have discovered that living and education cost far less in Germany than in American cities, and they are settling many of the continental towns, but especially in Stuttgart, where Americans are said to greatly outnumber the English residents, and in fact have nearly driven them out.

STATE ITEMS.

The Jones House, Harrisburg, was sold Saturday afternoon to Dr. James Fleming, for $35,600.

A Dr. Russell has been arrested at Tidioute and committed to prison, charged with causing the death of a young girl named Jane Evans, by producing abortion. The physician and one James Hale, also under arrest, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the people when the crime was discovered.

David Paul Brown is writing a history of the Philadelphia Bar.

The office of the Reading Railroad Company at Minersville, Schuylkill county, was burglariously entered Saturday evening, and the safe blown open and robbed of $200 in greenbacks. The police were early notified of the robbing, and pursued the robbers to Reading, where they arrested two of them.

The publishers of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* have been prosecuted for a libel contained in an article in relation to Rev. W. V. Gotwald, pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, that city.

James Elkins, sixty-one years of age, residing at No. 487 Meadow street, First ward Philadelphia, committed suicide Sunday morning by hanging.

In speaking of the Criminal Court of that county, the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says of the Police act: "Up to the time of its passage fifty-two murders and homicides had been committed in this county within the previous three years. Since it has been in operation there has not been a murder nor even an attempt at murder, which speaks volumes in its favor, while the number of arrests by Marshal Heisler is becoming monthly less.

A disabled soldier, named Frank Chapman, was arrested in Meadville on Thursday, on a charge of perjury, and obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that he was entitled to a pension, which he collected in October, in Cleveland, and then came here and employed different attorneys to collect his pension, and under the representation that he was needy, they advanced him a portion of the amount claimed. Upon ascertaining the facts, the attorneys had him arrested, and in default of bail he was shut up to await trial. He will most likely be pensioned on the State at the Allegheny Asylum for swindlers.

Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, of New York, the popular institute lecturer, and other eminent instructors, will be present at the Teachers' Institute, to be held at Mercer, under the direction of the County Superintendent, on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th inst.

The one session a day system in our public schools is gaining favor in various parts of the State. It is a wholesome system.

A suit of considerable interest to holders of the bills of the Bank of Crawford County was concluded on Friday last in Meadville. This suit was that of the National Bank of Crawford County (formerly the Crawford County Bank) vs. Mr. Brother-in-law Winsor. It appeared that Winsor owed the Bank $14,000, and when the payment became due he tendered this amount in bills on the Crawford County Bank, which, he said, he had just borrowed then sued Winsor for the recovery of the $14,000 and interest in legal tender. A verdict was rendered in favor of the bank for the interest, and against the bank on the claim for principal.

A few days since, Mary Allee, daughter of Enos German, of Heidelberg township, Berks county, aged nine years, attempted to get on the horse power of a threshing machine, while in motion, when her dress caught in the machinery, and she was drawn in between the wheels and most horribly mangled. Her right arm was torn off, and her left side and bowels torn open so as to expose the intestines. She died about three hours after.

An individual named Jacob Haberthus was arrested and held to bail in Lancaster on Saturday, charged by Emma Hamilton with an attempt to commit a criminal assault upon her in the woods, on the 4th inst.

A Company of men from New York, have purchased about five acres of land from Mr. Levi Coffroad, on which there is a mineral spring, said to be one of the best in the State. The Company intend to put up buildings next Spring. The spring is on the north side of the Welsh Mountain, one mile south of Churchtown and three miles northwest of Waynesburg.

The demand for the water of Lithia Springs, Gettysburg, has increased to such an extent as to induce certain New York parties to lease a right to bottle it. These parties have made conditional purchase of property which they deem important in the prosecution of their business. They have contracted for ten acres of timber adjoining the Harmon property, and belonging to Messrs. Fahnestock and Eichelberger, for $200 an acre; and for the farm of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, 116 acres, for $8,000. The indications are favorable to a systematic and extensive introduction of this valuable water.

The Southern Cloud.

The Worcester *Spy* makes the following suggestive extract from a letter received in that city, from a gentleman in Alabama:

"The elections North have made rebeldom jubilant. Already the programme is announced that in two years no Union man will be permitted to live in the South; that negroes will be remanded to slavery; that negro schools will be abolished; that the South will yet govern; that repudiation will certainly follow that New England will be ruined; that the State or left out in the cold; that New York and Pennsylvania, unless they behave, will be required to accompany New England; that the South must be remembered for her sacrifices; that they are emboldened to secede in New England; that Southerners will—as an eminent secesh physician said to me—'Cry Copperhead and do the devil's work' in helping to defeat the Union party. Such is the sentiment here to-day. Northern Copperhead journals are cautioning Southern people to have no fuss. The advice is good, but the programme is to offer no personal violence to white or black until they get the supremacy; but if one announces himself a Union man or a Republican patronize him no longer; starve him out; ostracise him; isolate him; and if that does not bring him into subjection, kill him as soon as the Presidential election is over. Northern Copperheads being safe in their hatred, cannot conceive such to be the nature of things, and will not believe it, but it is true nevertheless. I will defy any conscientious Democrat to live one year in——— and not change his opinions. The whites held aloof from the election here, chiefly on account of the negroes being allowed to vote, and not vote for fear of losing their means of support. Notwithstanding there were so many negroes in the city, yet it was the most quiet election ever known here."

Betting in New York.

The pools sold by Tommy Johnson, at Reilly's restaurant, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, were paid off Thursday evening to the holders of the successful tickets.

The sum of money that has changed hands over these elections is something incredible; $25,000 passed through the hands of the auctioneer, $100,000 was bet in Reilly's restaurant alone, and we shall not be far wrong in estimating that the total amount will not fall short of $400,000. The principal winners over the election of Jimmy O'Brien are the Hon. John Morrisey, who pockets some $15,000, and Joe Himes, Nolan, Eckerson, and Eddy Cuddy chime to the tune of something between $7,000 and $8,000. These are now all preparing for the coming campaign for Mayor, and the Tammany ticket is a strong favorite, as odds are offered on Hoffman's election, and the $500,000 won on O'Brien is ready to go up again to support their man. Tommy Johnson will start selling pools soon again on the result.

An Old Authority on Protection.

Benjamin Franklin, writing in London, on the 22d of April, 1771, to Humphrey Marshall, says: "Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies. Here, in England, it is well known and understood that, wherever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of lands in the neighboring country all around it; partly by the greater demand for provisions, and the profits of the land, and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage our young manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

Office Seekers in Washington.

Our own correspondents has referred to the rush for office in Washington. Another says that owing to the recent dismissals from the Departments, there are in Washington about five hundred honorably discharged clerks here, in addition to the constant arrivals of place-hunters. A newly arrived member of Congress cannot register his name at a hotel before he is button-holed, and the more desperate even enter bed-rooms at an early hour to personally present their "claims." A gentleman at the Capital who is supposed to have some influence in obtaining places, has become so disgusted with the importunities of these office-seekers, that he has posted a label on his door, which reads: "I have no place, neither can I get any. The proprietor of the Seneca Stone Quarry, above Georgetown, needs laborers, and is paying $2 50 per day. Those wanting places will do well to go to Seneca, and not bother me."

Mushrooms Growing in the Ear.

Certain forms of ear disease, accompanied more or less by deafness, have recently been found to owe their origin to the growth of a fungoid substance over the tympanum resembling white felt, covered here and there with yellowish or black specks. The plant belongs to the genus aspergillum, and can be readily propagated on various fruits, especially the lemon and orange. The growth, it is said, can be best arrested by an application of arsenite of potash, or hypochloride of lime in very dilute solutions. This is no mere illustration of a very important part played in the human economy by the fungi. Many obstinate diseases of the skin are purely of this character, and there is little doubt that various forms of contagious and miasmatic disease are due to the agency of these minute vegetable substances.

The Coming Men in North Carolina.

It is represented in a dispatch that the complexion of the Radical delegates to the North Carolina Convention, the election for which will be held on the 19th inst., most of whom will be elected, will be an improvement on the Virginia delegates, as the candidates are generally men of greater intellectual calibre, and of enlarged cultivation. Three leading colored men, Messrs. Harris, Hood and Galloway, are running, with every chance of success, and it is probable that they will be subsequently elected to Congress. Harris, who is one of the most intelligent colored men in the State, is spoken of for United States Senator, and will receive a strong support from the Union men all over the State for that position.

English Journals on American Finances.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows: "I noticed one day this week an article bullying the *Times* for saying that a Radical had talked of evading the debt, and the *Daily News* also stated that its contemporary had suggested that repudiation was in "full progress." I turned to the article in the *Times*, and of course found not a word of the kind. It was, indeed, said that Butler had brought forward a precious scheme for cheating the national creditors, but the very same paragraph contained the fullest admission that the whole Republican party denounced the proposition. To-day I see another article in the *Times* which at any rate silences the cavils of the *Daily News*. It contends that repudiation will never be attempted in America; that the people will meet 'all the claims upon them without undue murmuring,' and that the Americans 'are entitled to expect the English people to believe that they will pay their debt, and pay it in full and in gold.' I think that the utmost possible success of our prosperity in England can find nothing to object to in this. They are determined to stand by you, however, to the last, and they are firmly convinced that they saved the Union, and that it now belongs exclusively to them.

A Nasby Version of the Scriptures.

Nasby, writing from his "military and biblical institoot" in Kentucky, records one effect of the defeat of equal suffrage in Ohio:

The Fakulty of the institoot met next mornin' for the purpuss uv revisin' the Scrip-ters. It was decided that the word white shood be inserted wherever necessary, and that the edishen only be yoosed by the Dimocracy and Conservatiy Republikins. We made progress, the followin' being a few uv the changes:

"So God creatid a white man in his own image."

"Whosoever, therefore, shall confess me before white men," &c.

"Suffer little white children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom uv Heaven."

What last is confirmin', as it shows that the distinchen is bein' cut up through all eternity. I give these merely as samples. We shel have it finisht in a few days, and, if funds can be raised, shel publish it. Sich a version uv the Scripters is needed.

SPURIOUS twenty-five cent notes are in circulation. They are the best executed of this denomination yet manufactured, and are calculated to deceive the most careful money-takers. The bogus money is printed on fine dry paper being a trifle thicker than the genuine, and the green on the back somewhat lighter. The vignette of Fessenden is, at first glance, fully as correct as that in the genuine, but a close scrutiny shows that it is a good wood-cut, and not a steel engraving.

SAYS a Washington letter: It appears that no purchasers can be found for the wardrobe of Mrs. Lincoln, and it may be that the dresses, laces, &c., have not been well described. Accounts of such articles as were worn by the money-seeking lady at her receptions and levees at the White House can be had here, on application to the reporters of the local papers. She used to furnish them, in her own handwriting, that nothing might be overlooked or wrongly described.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, for Grant for President.

Another Land Purchase by Secretary Seward.

The New Acquisition on the Island of Borneo.

Alabama Claims About to be Settled.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership.

ARRANGING HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Military Review and Inspection.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1867.

Grant and the Presidency.

Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Union Republican Committee, has written a letter to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union here, in which he congratulates them for having declared in favor of General Grant as the next President, and says that the Union party in 1868, with Gen. Grant as their candidate, will achieve a great triumph.

Rebel Disrespect.

Chief Justice Chase, while at Richmond last week, was not visited by any of the rebels. Even the members of the Richmond bar refrained from paying their respects to him as is customary.

Another Province to be Purchased.

Secretary Seward is said to have entered into negotiations for the purchase of another outpost, and it is suggested here that a land office should be attached to the State Department. The last acquisition is said to be a province in the Island of Borneo, with a spacious harbor and good anchorage.

The Alabama Claims.

The Alabama claims, there are good reasons for believing, are at last about to be amicably settled. Each government will recede somewhat from its original demands, and the diplomatic negotiations are now endeavoring to frame a correspondence which will not contain anything likely to irritate the people of either country.

The Revenue Commissionership.

Gen. Wilsewell, who was at one time during the war Military Governor of this city, has the inside track in the race for the place of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which Mr. Rollins has so acceptably filled.

The House Committees.

It is understood Speaker Colfax is engaged in arranging the different Committees of the House, which will be announced at the opening of the session. The only two committees which have been formed are the Judiciary and Election Committees. The principal contest is over the Finance Committee, subdivided now into the Ways and Means Committee and Committee on Appropriations Mr. Morrill of Connecticut, was Chairman of the former, and Thaddeus Stevens of the latter. Messrs. Morrill goes to the Senate, Mr. Hooper comes next on the Committee for the Chairmanship, but many of the Western members are insisting upon General Garfield for the position, on the ground that a Western man should have one of the Chairmanships, and also that the post needs a forcible, ready debater. The Eastern men urge in favor of Hooper his conceded financial ability.

Jeff. Davis's Trial.

Chief Justice Chase has made arrangements to go to Richmond on Saturday, with Judge Underwood, to be present at the trial of Davis at the opening of the United States District Court in that city on Monday next. The counsel of Jeff. Davis have given notice that they will be present with their client at the opening of the Court, and be ready to proceed with the trial.

Wedding in High Life.

It is said that cards are out for a wedding in high life. Baron Henri Van Havre, of the Belgian Legation, leads to the altar one of the fairest of our Washington belles.

Work's Well.

The postal car system has worked so well between Washington and New York that it is to be extended to Boston on the first of December.

The Approaching Congressional Session.

From the number of members already here, it is certain that a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance at the opening of the session on Thursday.

Review and Inspection.

This morning a review and inspection of all the United States troops in and around Washington took place on the grounds south of the Executive Mansion. This display sets absurd stories at rest which have been sent from here, that there had been a large concentration of regular troops in anticipation of the meeting of Congress. The force on parade all told amounted to only 1,400 men, comprising the 13th, 20th and 44th United States Infantry and a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry. The 12th had 600 men; 20th 400; 44th 250 and cavalry 150. Gen. Emory, commanding Department of Washington, was the reviewing officer. Being Cabinet day, the President and General Grant did not attend. The display was very fine, and was followed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

No Nominations to Be Made.

The President it is understood will not send any nominations of officers to the Senate during the November session.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican members of Congress propose holding a caucus on Thursday evening, to decide upon the course of action they will take during the November session, and what shall be done in the matter of impeachment.

Lieutenant-General Sherman.

General Sherman writes to General Grant's headquarters that he will continue with the Peace Commissioners until they finish their labors, and he expects to reach Washington about the first of December. After he arrives here it will be determined what branch of the service he will be assigned to command—whether he will be continued in his present command or assigned to another.

Steedman's Nomination.

The so-called nomination of Gen. Steadman and John Quincy Adams for President and Vice President, alleged to have been made by certain Democrats

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

IN view of Mr. DICKENS's early visit to this country, the graphic account of the great dinner given to him in London will enlist the attention of American readers. The remarks of Mr. DICKENS are remarkably felicitous.

GEN. SHERMAN'S speech, in our columns this morning, will be read with interest to the end. It contains some exceedingly eloquent passages; others there are which will not be likely to advance him in the estimation of those Democrats who favor him for the Presidency.

MR. STEPHEN H. BEACH announces himself a candidate for Mayor of New York. In his card he speaks of his "long confinement," that he was once sent to Blackwell's Island.

Why not? The Democratic Sheriff elect was once an inmate of the Penitentiary; and as to FERNANDO WOOD, if half that is sworn to concerning him be true, there is far more reason why he should be sent to the State Penitentiary than again elected Mayor. It is in this groove that Democracy where it is strongest runs.

THE "*Post* man" has had a revelation—or something else—since he says that to limit "the right of suffrage among the negroes, to such as can write their names and read the Constitution of the United States, would amount to an exclusion of at least ninety-nine out of every hundred." If that be the case—we may expect our neighbor to wax very earnest in his battle for intelligent suffrage, since, if that was the rule, his fears of being "governed by negroes" must vanish until the benighted "ninety-nine hundredths had learned to write their names and read the constitution." A qualification, however, which they would soon acquire under the stimulus of a right to vote.

FERNANDO WOOD is a good witness on all matters concerning the inside machinery of the Democratic party in New York. In a late speech he testified as follows:

"I charge that at the late election the Tammany Hall organization imported thieves from Philadelphia to vote in their interest. Illegal votes were negotiated in different wards of the city, and that hands of them came into my district in the Fourth ward, and more than one hundred and twenty-five electoral districts. (Cheers.) More than that: it is known that several of the inspectors of election refused to receive the ballot from the voter, substituted another ballot and destroyed the original."

This accords perfectly with the statement we made, on the authority of a leading Democrat of this State the week prior to the election, and concerning which we cautioned our friends in New York. The person referred to said—and we gave his language in substance—that such a plot as Wood now bears witness to was being organized, whereby the Democratic vote would be swelled many thousands. The revelation is well calculated to startle every man with a spark of patriotism in his bosom—and yet it is nothing positively new.

UNLESS some new turn takes place it is presumable that the trial of DAVIS will commence in Richmond on the 25th, and that Judge CHASE will preside. It has been a good while coming to this. For the good turn Mr. GREELEY did him in going his bail, DAVIS should confide to him the reason he so promptly repaired to Canada and has remained there ever since he was set at liberty, away from his family and friends at the South. The reason, whatever it was, has just enough of mystery about it to make a good item, if Editor GREELEY could get it out.

A Richmond letter, referring to the trial, says:

The trial will to open the 25th; the proceedings will be commenced on the empanneling of a jury, with all the legal quirkings, next comes in order, this will occupy a week or ten days, and about the 20 or 30 of December. On the 4th of that month the Supreme Court will meet in Washington, the Chief Justice will and it indispensable to be present, and the case will be set down for hearing before the leader myrtles of Underwood, who, from the character of the case, opposite counsel, and publicity, and a warm admirer of revelry, will not make it a very bloody affair, at the once said.

A subsequent letter says the appointment of the Court till the 26th and the leaving for Washington by Judge CHASE, means that UNDERWOOD, and the Chief Justice, will try DAVIS. But that is not probable.

MAKING PROGRESS

It always gives us pleasure to herald true progress, no matter in what quarter, or however unexpectedly it may appear. Hence we are delighted to say that the "surface indications," in the case of our neighbor of the "oldest Democratic paper," are encouraging. If the progression in the future be either "arithmetical" or "geometrical," we shall soon find him arrayed as an earnest worker in behalf of impartial intelligent suffrage. This is all the more gratifying, from the consideration that the discussion will thus reach a large number of persons who never hear any other paper read to them, and are thus beyond the reach of other public journals. With their "organ" in its favor, we may hope that the followers will in due time all be brought in. We clip the following from Monday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Post*:

To vote is to govern; it is to govern not merely one's self, but others; it is to do some thing which potentially and actually affect their liberties, their properties, even their lives, and their souls.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The great truth embodied in this quotation, says the Pittsburgh *Post*, presents an unanswerable objection to conferring a right, the intelligent exercise of which is so vital to the preservation of our liberties, properties and lives, upon a class of ignorant beings, incapable of estimating the worthiness of candidates, of comprehending the methods of preserving their own civil rights, of understanding the plainest principles of political economy, or of ascertaining the proper means for producing desired objects. All this is so self-evident, that it is not denied by any, but partisans, blinded by their eagerness for certain power, and reckless of the consequence of any plan adopted to effect this purpose.

This is bravely said, and with a slight addition to the closing paragraph, would pass muster with the most ardent friends of a modification of the right of suffrage. Has it not occurred to our neighbor that the wholesome truth which he has uttered has been denied also by some "partisans" blinded by their eagerness to "*negotiate*" power, and reckless of the consequences of any plan adopted to effect this purpose? To this creed it is sincerely hoped that he may henceforth adhere, and be in all his utterances consistent therewith.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE IN THE SENATE.

Liberal railroad legislation at Harrisburg has for several years past been sadly embarrassed by the committee having all such measures in charge. Bills read in place the first week of the session could never be got out of committee until near the close; while other bills, prepared by a particular interest, would be reported the next morning after their introduction. The Senate Committee on Railroads continued unchanged for three or four years, until last session. Then Senator LANDON, of Bradford county, in violation of all parliamentary proceedings, was made chairman. All the old members of that committee, three Republicans and one Democrat were displaced to make way for Senator LANDON, who, on more than one occasion, admitted that he knew almost nothing about railroads; and he, on all occasions, in Committee and in the Senate, acted as the Monopoly wanted. The Republican Convention, at Williamsport, and nearly all the local county conventions, have declared in favor of a liberal Free Railroad Law. We congratulate the friends of a Free Law on having in Speaker GRAHAM a staunch friend of this measure, and also of the Connellsville Bill, and that some true and trusted friend of these measures will be placed at the head of this important committee in the Senate. We have not spoken to Senator GRAHAM on this question. He will, without doubt, deem it his paramount duty to appoint a live man for Chairman, and a majority of the Committee Free Railroad men. If not, we shall give up all hopes of the next Legislature doing any good on this question.

Senator LANDON cannot complain. He was placed at the head of the Senate Railroad Committee, in January, 1867, in violation of all parliamentary usage. In January, 1868, his continuance would be an insult to the public sentiment on these subjects. Of course the Speaker of the Senate will recognize this public sentiment and Senator LANDON will not expect a reappointment. We believe the entire West expects and demands that another and different style of Senator will be placed at the head of this Committee.

The Consolidation Act—The Supreme Court.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

During three months last past, ending yesterday in the Supreme Court, I have been a quiet listener to a wholesale denunciation of the advocates of the consolidation of some thirty municipalities into one large city government. What do these gentlemen expect to gain by their extravagant abuse of citizens, to say the least of it, their peers in every respect. What does the *Post* expect to gain by the wholesale abuse contained in one of its numbers of last week? What did an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gain by his abuse of the authors of the consolidation act? It is certainly not perfect in the structure of its thirty-six sections. But his own bill for an injunction was far more bungling and inartistic in its structure than the act he was criticising. If any young pleader should draw so imperfect a bill and ask an injunction for the purposes set forth in the bill argued on Monday, he would have forever been ruined at the bar. I have listened to a great many arguments in the various courts, and never heard one having so little foundation in reason as in this case. The counsel, with all their age, ability and experience could not answer the Judge's questions, one after another, poured into them. Nearly all the enormous powers alleged to be given in the charter, are already in the charter of the old city, in that of Philadelphia, and that of all the other city charters of the State and country.

I had myself supposed, from the way this new city charter was spoken of, that it was some horrible abomination. But I have recently been looking into the matter, and now I have no doubt that the citizens of the proposed consolidated city committed a blunder in voting it down. The boundaries were probably too large, though the area would have been only half of the city of Philadelphia. I, therefore, advise this new city government to quietly organize, and let the Northern and Southern Districts see that no actual injustice will be done to the wards in the payment of the city railroad debt, and before long those districts will ask to be annexed to the city of Pittsburgh. The Central District, as now organized, contains about one hundred thousand of a population. The sixty thousand north of the Allegheny, and the forty thousand south of the Monongahela, will soon see the advantages of union in so striking a manner, that they, too, will ask admission. I am now satisfied that fifty per cent. will be added to the value of those farms between the rivers by their inclusion in the boundaries of Pittsburgh. Before five years goes around, the owners of farms and lots north and south of the rivers will ask admission. Men will see they have been imposed upon, and they will turn around and ask to share in these advantages. These are the views of a quiet OBSERVER.

Republican Legislative Caucus.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who was in the city last week, telegraphed as follows relative to the Republican Legislative caucus held at the Monongahela House:

At a caucus of Republican members of the Legislature, after a pretty complete count of noses, it was determined to support Elisha W. Davis, of Philadelphia, for the Speakership of the House. His election is conceded. A majority were in favor of General W. W. Irwin for the State Treasurership, though the contest for this position is very close, and the friends of Colonel Irwin are as confident as the friends of General Irwin. Gordon Barry, of Erie, is spoken of as a half train for the Speakership of the House, though ex-Adjutant-General Russell of Erie still has strong supporters. He was the only man in the House and Senate present in the uniform of a soldier. Both of these, it is said, are willing for Irwin for Treasurer, Ayer for Auditor-General, and Colonel Jno. W. Forney for Taggart. Most of the members were from Western Pennsylvania; but there were seven here from Philadelphia, four from Berks, and three from Lancaster, after whom are for Taggart.

The Lehigh Navigation Company.

The Lehigh Navigation is known as one of the most important and valuable improvements in the State, and its securities hold investments of individuals and trusts in the Eastern part of the State to a large amount. Recently its credit had become somewhat impaired, as it was discovered the management had permitted a floating debt of two and a half millions of dollars to accumulate. It was resolved by the friends of the company that this debt should be discharged at once, and a meeting was held at which a plan was matured to raise the needed sum. A gold mortgage loan to the amount of four millions of dollars was subscribed in four days, and the affairs of the company are again in a healthy condition, as is evidenced by the advancement in the prices of its shares.

Thaddeus Stevens.

The following *Herald* dispatch places Mr. Stevens's decline in a stronger light than correspondents generally:

"I had stevens's not so well to-day. He has suffered a material decline in strength since his arrival. Nobody knows his exact condition, he confidentially ignores his determination to attend the opening of Congress on Thursday next. It is extremely doubtful whether he will be able to leave his window, unless conveyed to the house by his friends. If he should attempt to walk across the room he would fall. He still keeps his cot, presence in the halls of Congress. Selfdeception is one of the characteristics of disease. Stevens exhibits a case of rapidly decay. The light of reason is fast fading out of his mind. The change in a single month ago to-day rang through the legislative halls of Pennsylvania. Now, the mighty mind, which, in force of intellect and strength of body, he verges upon second childhood or the grave."

THE Democracy are having their squabbles about the Presidency. In New York there is a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction in the party with the course of the *World* newspaper, and there is talk, therefore, about establishing an organ which will embody and reflect their sentiments with greater accuracy. Indeed, a subscription of $250,000, with that end in view, is already under way, and the party who gives us this information says there is but little doubt that the whole amount will be forthcoming by the first of January next. It is further said that the new organ will advocate George H. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for President.

A WRITER in the Richmond *Enquirer* proposes to dispense with black labor. "Now is the time," says he, "to strike a hard blow for foreign immigration. Let the people drop the present labor, and immediately go in for the introduction of foreign." As to this, "foreign" labor will have something to say. Considering the Southern animus toward labor, and the spirit manifested in these particular instances of every kind, foreigners are not likely to visit, in large numbers, "Old Virginia's Shore."

ACCORDING to the Boston *Post* correspondent, it is understood that a preliminary caucus will be held in New York on the 17th of December, for the purpose of considering the subject of a candidate for the next Presidency. Messrs. Seymour, of New York, English, of Connecticut, Stockton, of New Jersey, Wood, Pendleton, of Ohio, Voorhees, of Indiana, Marshall, of Illinois, and Blair, of Missouri, are expected to be present.

THE religious as well as political world is agitated on the subject of an organ in New York. A daily paper, to advocate the views of the Ritualists in the Episcopal Church, will soon dawn upon the world. Mr. Hecker, formerly of the *Churchman*, is said to be providing the funds. Among the distinguished names mentioned in connection with the editorship are those of Dr. Dix, Bishop Southgate, and Rev. John Henry Hopkins.

A VERY distinct shock of an earthquake was felt at Salt Lake City on the 3d inst. No damage was done. In view of the distinct promises concerning the fate of iniquitous holes at Mormondom, the inhabitants there would do well to heed this admonition and "flee from the wrath to come."

THE news from Mexico is that the remains of Maximilian have been delivered to Admiral Tegetoff. From Austria, the news is that Carlotta is still "out of her mind," with little prospect of the restoration of her reason—two distinct items intimately related and suggestive of a long term of affliction.

WILLIAM A. DARLING has accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor of New York. This means that Mr. Darling being rich and an altogether proper man for the position, he will not fail from the want of effort.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that Wisconsin produced more than one-third, and Sax county alone one-fifth of all the hops raised in the United States the present year. The 4,000,000 pounds produced in that county bring something over $3,000,000, about $1,500,000 of which is clear profit, and they were raised on a little more than 9,500 acres of land.

THE DICKENS DINNER.

AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT.

Speech by Mr. Dickens.

Why He Comes to America, and His "Great Expectations."

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

LONDON, November 4, 1867.

The dinner given to Charles Dickens on Saturday evening, on the occasion of his departure for America, is a high historical event. Nothing like it has ever before occurred in London. Dainty dishes have indeed been often served and eaten in the old freemason's tavern, before now, but those who have gathered around them have been almost always the members of a guild, a class, a profession, a fragment of this great world; but the company that assembled to honor Dickens represented humanity. It was a "federation of the world" in miniature edition. The poor artist, the poor actor, from their respective attics, who had saved from scanty earnings the guinea needful for this treat, sat side by side with the Chief-Justice of England, the Peer of the realm. The humble citizens of the Republic of Letters—"rightly so named since we have not a Sovereign among us," as one of them once said—were sandwiched between paunchy bankers and merchants who had never forgotten the deliverator of the "Cheeribie Brothers," these were for once on an equality. When this "exceedingly miscellaneous assembly" (as an aristocrat is said to have remarked when he entered heaven), gathered in the reception room on Saturday evening, the one question was "Who's who?" A noble Lord who had no doubt made up his mind to strange bed-fellows, shook hands warmly with the white-cravatted usher at the door, supposing him to be the proper receiver of the company. My lord is a little deaf, and so when the usher asked, "What name shall I announce?" the nobleman grasps his hand and exclaims, "Ah—indeed. I am very glad indeed, Sir, to make your acquaintance—very!" Presently there came in a very large, fat man, whose great object, it soon became plain, was to see all the notables as they came in—an Ajax not known to fame, who asked only to see. Unconsciously, this big brother had got such a prominent position near the door, that all who entered the door thought he was the one selected to play the part of host, and so every guest sprang at him and wrung his hand. Not Pogram—not Dickens himself—was subjected to such a hand-shaking as this amazed fellow, who, after many fruitless attempts to explain that he was nobody at all, rushed from the room in dismay. At last the head-waiter appeared at the door and announced, "Gentleman numbered for Table Hay, please move this way." We of Table A, supposing ourselves to be meant, followed, and soon there was a general company of friends, and hundreds of tickets could have been sold, had the room been sufficient) seated and ready to receive the great guest of the occasion. At length the doors were thrown open, and the well-known faces of Bulwer and Dickens appeared at it. They were arm-in-arm. A cry rang through the room, bankerchiefs waved on the floor and in the galleries, where was a large company of ladies, and the cheering lasted for a full minute, and then broke up into a grand march. As Dickens passed up the aisle his cheeks were on fire, his eyes flamed. He glanced around the room, on whose walls all around were written in great golden letters the names of his works. Ahead he saw the English flag, knit with the Stars and Stripes, and above them the word "Pickwick." There was a rhetorical flourish on the faces of Lord Lytton, as it seemed to me to say, "How gladly would I give my title and my estates to have this enthusiasm surging up to me from the Anglo-Saxon race!" Behind Dickens walked a strange procession—strange because of its incomparable mixture which I have already mentioned, the Lord Chief-Justice, small and spare, by Lord Mayor, tall and portly, and Lord Stanley (limited): Lord Houghton, ever smiling as the world has smiled on him; Sir Charles Russell, then a company of Academicians—Baron Marochetti, Maclise, Herbert, Poole, Frith, Millais, Creswick, Elmore, Ward, C. Landseer, Goodall, Faed, Sir Francis Grant, Sir E. Landseer, Sir Emsley Landseer, Sir B. Phillips; next Prof. Owen with his eagle-eyes, Sir William Ferguson, Sir Thomas Watson, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke—the Captain General of the Queen's Forces—and many other noted citizens. By the time Mr. P., with Mr. Otway, M. P.; the Hindoo Manickie Cursetjee, with his fez on. There was a burst of applause when the venerable octogenarian, Samuel Rogers, Esq., arrived, as a last of Dickens's sons were also greeted—Charles and Sydney, the latter in his military dress. Nearly all of the younger literary men were present on the first day of the engagement, but we shall be measured by this severe standard which competition has raised in England. Suppose such men as Edmund Yates, Sala, and Hepworth Dixon, Thornbury, Blanchard Jerrold, Clinch said, what great men they would have been? Here they are in second and third ranks, because Carlyle and Tennyson are in the first line as at present. Dickens is the greatest so long as Morphy and Staunton live. Some of those present, however, will climb on, and he on the top rung of the ladder when they die—that small, dark, Hebrew face, with delicate (fallish homely) face, G. H. Lewis, and the elastic, ever-young nobleman, Matthew Arnold. There are men here who call up long trains of memory—John Forster, who first wrote for the first number of *Punch*, and nearly all subsequent ones, Blanchard Jerrold and Tom Hood, who reap gold where their fathers sowed it, and Mark Lemon, Charles Makey, who panned the good time coming for the gold of Printing-House-Square; Tom Taylor, Mark Lemon, Walter Thornbury, Andrew Halliday, who came to London to exhibit a spectacled Westland Marston, who used to come to Bradshaw Acott's Conversations at Sheffield Hyde Exeter Common with Wells the Secretary, who has, however, these many years tried to realize his visions in the mimic life of the stage. Here too, are Mr. Edward Dicey, who has married a Boston lady, Henry Reeve, editor of *The Edinburgh Review*; Judge

The Daily Commercial

AFTER LONG YEARS.

BY T. ASHE.

loved a woman once; she was not fair,
But simple, lovable, and good.
I think, if to-day I met her face to face,
I should not feel the old fire, fan or
Unabilled our love with secrecy,
Till we or used tip or speech to bring more near
The end which each heart would.

A tender eyelash lifted thoughtfully,
Or with uneasy haste let fall.
A mother's trembling in a touch
A greeting, which scarce asked to speak
A youthful silence, or a painless sigh.
Light as spring airs—was all.

Love's bud was ripe to burst into a flower.
With least suggested look of fate.
We now fair love for ripe in years;
We were wise-headed for our years;
And foolish-hearted reckoning rebbed love of its dower,
And foresight would bid wait.

Where is that old love now? Was it so well?
Good souls, we never shall be wed.
Years have made sport of each since then:
Were strange chance we should meet again.
Where is my old love now? I cannot tell—
But know our loves are dead.

Is even to-night—yes, often—though to thine
That I have lost her yields no pain—
Like a half forgotten dream.
Across my thought, as moonbeams gleam
Or some unfilled lake from brink to brink,
Floats the dead love again.

Any power love held me in thrall
I should not deem myself untrue.
To meet her, and to feel her changed,
Would bring my heart to gaze on her feel at all,
As least from mine could do.

Even sometimes, thinking should I still,
Could I but meet one once more,
Feel that warm shadow in the blood,
Find her as lovable and good,
Should her eye with the old languor fill—
I think with shame and fear.

PERSONAL.

—Henry Ward Beecher returned to Brooklyn Saturday from a brief visit to Canada, the object of which was to obtain a copyright for Norwood—not the play, but the novel. Such a right can be obtained only by a native or resident of Canada, but as the length of residence not specified by law, a single day may suffice effect the arrangement. Isn't it about time England and the United States to put an end to the necessity for such subterfuges by enacting a reasonable international copyright law?

—The New Orleans *Ec.*, of the 13th, says: There is a rumor in the city that the Ghioni pera Troupe, composed of some twenty-odd embers, male and female, who performed in is city last winter, were recently attacked and ordered by the bandilti of Mexico, while the oupe were on their way from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, with the intention of visiting avana and New Orleans."

—In reference to the death of George W. ndall, late editor of the New Orleans Picayune, our correspondent at San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* says: "Mr. Kendall was apparently in the enjoyment of his usual robust alth till within a few days of his death. The disposition seemed settled at first, but on the ght of Sunday, the 20th, he was seized with violent congestive chill, which proved fatal. e expired calmly, and in full possession of s faculties, at four o'clock on Monday evening."

—Major J. L. Works cut his throat the other y. "No cause," observes the original reter of the occurrence, "is assigned for the sh act," but incidentally he suggests one by wing that the man lived, and died, in a boarding house.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the man who ew Crosby's Opera House continues to be rried to death by letters and petitions for ney from those who want to build new ouses, down to those who want to save emselves from the State Descriptions.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A SOLDIER, WHO HAD LOST THE of his limbs from Rheumatism, has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by a bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HEARTBURN When overflow of bile occurs and the functions of stomach become deranged, a burning sensation felt in the region of the stomach, and is popularly named *Heartburn*. Holloway's Pills, by their immediate action on the liver, purify its secretions, cause the silvent fluids, and expel all acrid irritating matter from the stomach. Sold by all Druggists.

FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN PHYSICIANS, the names of whom we shall publish, recommend

DR'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

1. As a PALATABLE Dietetic drink, (It invigorates the system, and is slightly stimulating without being irritating.)

2. As a NUTRIENT, (It is extremely beneficial to sick and enervated, and to the convalescent—especially to delicate ladies.)

3. As a REMEDY, (It cures those suffering from cases of the stomach, throat and chest, by its wonderful combination of herbs.)

Such facts, in conjunction with public approval, guarantee to the people the superiority of this splendid tonic and remedy.

Dr's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York.

old everywhere.

E. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street, ne by O. HARTUNG, 172 Smithfield street. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City. I. A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION

Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d

CARPETS.

HURCH CARPETS.

have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

bracing the Latest styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

L CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

attings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

OVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

'CALLUM BROTHERS,

51 FIFTH STREET

ARPETS.

CARPETS,

CARPETS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

W-PRICED ALL WOOL INGRAINS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

OIL CLOTHS

A NEW INVOICE OF

UMB CLOTHS, DRUGGETS,

AND EXTRA QUALITY OF

RAG CARPETS.

cCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET, ABOVE WOOD.

CARPETS.

FARLAND & COLLINS,

OFFER TO

CASH BUYERS

BARGAINS

AT RETAIL.

ERCHANTS SUPPLIED

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

XT TO UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE. SECOND FLOOR. cod

ELVET CARPETS.

RUSSELS CARPETS.

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NEW PATTERNS,

PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

EW INVOICES JUST OPENED.

IVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

CONOMY IS FUEL—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Grate STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Bankers, Stores, Offices, etc., consume perfect coalgas when poking the fire; entire safety of fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a 5-foot gas consumer. Six sizes. Call and see them at our salesroom. ROBERTS & OLIVER, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

500 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by anyother company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this item. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000. Upon over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 911 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties who have already finished over 300 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, station- and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $50,000 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles Will be as Follows:

911 miles, at $68,058	$62,105,014
189 miles, at $50,000	16,720,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,145,012

As the U. S. bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 11,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for many years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the best, cheapest and most productive freights Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles, of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the Line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older states almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which would of itself furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	179,283 41
Total	$1,403,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Officers, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	307,508 02
Total	$1,403,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses	237,966 50
Net Profit	$185,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium to correspond with currency earnings is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times* the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government Stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and at the current rate of premium on gold will

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts. S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St. CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers No. 33 Wall St.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and new descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO,

TREASURER.

NEW YORK.

November 11, 1867. cod

FURNITURE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

COME AND SEE.

NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

LEMON & WEISE,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealers,

No. 118 FOURTH STREET,

Are offering the Finest Household Furniture that can be had in this vicinity, at LOW CASH RATES. No trouble to show stock at this old established House.

INSURANCE.

1835. 1867.

DELAWARE

MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$666,090 00
On Fire Risks	193,596 11
	$ 813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1865	336,305 00
	$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$565,339 79
On Fire Risks	176,342 51
	$ 743,146 30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, &c.	105,145 09
	$ 848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the same period:

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11
Fire Losses	83,854 95
Return Premiums	52,628 67
Re-Insurances	6,750 94
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	40,090 72
Taxes—U. S. tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c.	20,618 39
Expenses, &c.	17,562 81
	$ 608,315 21
	$ 240,276 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	$ 201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Loan, Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pa. R.R. guaranteed)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,370 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 shares stock Pa. Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Penna. RR. Co.	3,000 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia & Southern Mail Steamship Co.	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,401,100	Par. Market value	$1,104,802 50
	Cost, $1,089,679 26. Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums in the hands of Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	13,333 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $76,000—Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Banks	$168,017 52
	Cash in Drawer	284 82
		103,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS issued by the Company for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificates of profit to be issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall be issued claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John D. Davis,	Edward Darlington,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John B. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	Charles D. Taylor,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernadou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua T. Owen,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer Mcllvaine,
H. John Brooks,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,

95 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

M. M. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage by the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shinton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. S. Johnston,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Hayden Preston,	Wm. A. Reighard,
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1840.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$500,000
CASH	175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 99 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
Jno. McFerrin,	William Reed,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Daleell,
Jno. Atwell,	William Metcalf,
Jas. Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Sam'l. B. Robison,	Jno. R. Langfeld,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
	James M'Candless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

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O. H. P. Williams,	John A. Myler,
A. H. Rogers,	Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart,	C. C. Boyce.

eod

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH,

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Lowry,
Rees J. Thomas,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	James Patterson,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Frank B. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	G. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER $22,000,000, AND EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

Available Immediately, to Increase the Insurance or Reduce the Premium at the Option of the Assured.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call at the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. H. BLACKSTOCK,

AGENT,

no24 No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Bookwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES. eod

DRY GOODS.

1867. FALL. 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS,

JAMISON

& CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& COMPANY,

NO. 54 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

NOW OFFER THEIR

FALL STOCK

DOMESTIC AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS AND NOTIONS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The assortment will be kept complete during the season, and

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE STOCK.

S. B. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER.

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and PITTSTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

DRY GOODS.

FURS. FURS.

A LARGE VARIETY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

EXTRA HEAVY

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

HATS.

VELVET HATS, STRAW HATS,

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,

CHEAP, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

MEN'S

Undershirts & Drawers

A GOOD STOCK AT LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

21 FIFTH ST.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

HERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS.

53 and 55 Wood St.

REAL LACES.

REAL LACES.

We have just opened this day some superb styles of

REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,

REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,

REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,

REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,

REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.

This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices.

Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

REAL LACES,

REAL LACES,

REAL LACES.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville mills; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL.

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, or other the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Route, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run coupon cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice.

COREY & CO.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 133

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

JOBBERS

IN

BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARD CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S.

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

86 WOOD STREET.

CROCERIES, &C.

BROOMS.

BROOMS MADE FROM NEW CORN,

165 DOZEN FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

MINCE MEAT, MINCE MEAT.

ATMORE'S CELEBRATED MINCE MEAT,

For sale by the Pound, Jar or in Bulk. New Dried Peaches, Shaker Dried Corn, Boston Corn Hooks, Cut Plug Tobacco, Soda and Hominy, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

216 Liberty street.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

1,200 dor Canned Peaches; 1,500 dor Tomatoes;
600 dor Green Corn; 300 dor Green Peas;
100 dor Lima Beans; 100 dor String Beans;
200 dor Damson Plums;
200 dor Strawberries; 200 dor Blackberries;
150 dor Worthington; 100 dor Fresh Pears;
50 dor Cherries; 200 dor Pineapple;
25 dor Assorted Pie Fruit;
200 dor pint and quart Ketchup;
300 dor pint, quart and half gallon Pickles;
40 dor Pickled Cabbage; 40 dor Radishes;
500 boxes New Herring;
300 drums New Figs;
50 cases quarter and half cans Sardines;
50 dor Brandy Peaches;
50 dox one pound Lobsters;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
3 sacks Perfect Prunes; 20 kegs Plums;
20 frails Dates; 400 cases Assorted Jelly;
100 dor Pepper Sauce;
50 boxes Bakers Chocolates; 300 bags Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts and Pea Nuts.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

WHOLESALE GROCER,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,

Is now receiving

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES

OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865,

SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,

VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL),

And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.

The vintage of 1865 is conceded superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

CROCERIES.

Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,

SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,

Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.

A

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

HEART DISEASE CURED.—J. C. Thompson, of Allegheny, applied to Dr. Landis, of the Smithfield street, for the heart disease, and was cured.

OPERATOR APPOINTED.—Mr. S. T. Paisley, superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, has appointed Mr. J. A. Connor as night operator at the Central office. Mr. Connor is an experienced telegrapher, and will fill the position with ability.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire at quarter to six o'clock yesterday morning, from Box No. 16, at the Duquesne Engine House, was occasioned by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of a house on Water street, near the Monongahela Railroad Depot. The fire was extinguished with but slight damage.

PERSONAL.—S. P. H. Lynn, Esq., the able and enterprising editor and publisher of the Erie *Dispatch*, was in the city yesterday on a brief visit. The *Dispatch* is one of the best dailies in the State. W. H. Stirle, President of the Monsters' Interna tional Union, is in the city.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A man named John Roedelheimer, residing near Irwin's station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse, on Friday last, with such force as to fracture his skull. Drs. Dickson and Hamilton, of this city, are attending him, and under their treatment he is improving.

WRECKING OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.—On Monday night about eleven o'clock, a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown off the track near Kittanning Point, and wrecked. No person was injured. The fast mail and express train going West were delayed several hours in consequence of the accident.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Monday night two ruffians attacked a peddler in his wagon on Liberty street, near the corner of Wayne, knocked him down and attempted to rob him. He called for help, which brought to his assistance the police, when the ruffians fled without accomplishing their object. The officer, Colwell Bean, but after a long chase they succeeded in getting out of his reach by dodging into alleys and by-ways.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Some members of the Columbia Hook and Ladder Company were engaged in running their truck out of the engine house on Anderson street, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, when it collided with a buggy, in which was seated Dr. Hendricks, of the city, and which was passing at the time. The tongue of the truck ran into the rear of the buggy, striking Dr. Henderson a severe blow upon the back and inflicting a very severe and painful injury. The buggy was not badly damaged.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT EAST LIBERTY.—On Monday night a young man was knocked down at the railroad bridge and robbed on the East Liberty depot as he was standing near the depot, waiting for the train, when he was approached by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of his carpet sack and seven dollars in money. The young man was hit on the head severely and then ran away. The night was so dark that he could not recognize the assailants, and the probability is that they will not be arrested.

VISIT OF COLUMBUS COUNCILS.—The members of the City Councils of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in this city on Monday night, on their way to New York, where they go to inspect the workings of the Metropolitan Police system. They remained in the city over night, and were received by Mayor McCarthy. During their stay they inspected the workings of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and visited some of the principal manufactories. They left for New York on the Hills o'clock train yesterday morning.

THE ROBBERY AT THE POINT.—Barbara Milbaugh, *alias* "Rob Ridley," who was arrested last week on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, from Philadelphia, down with a piece of iron, in the vicinity of the Point, and robbing him of eight hundred dollars in cash, was, after having been finally discharged from custody by the Mayor, the prosecutor having failed to appear, re-arrested on the following charge: that the "rich brewer" did not suffer to the extent represented, and that in reality he was unable to see himself from exposure. Poor "Rob Ridley" is probably the greatest sufferer, having been incarcerated in the lock-up for the past few days.

ROBBING RAILWAY CARS.—For some time past the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the citizens of the Ninth ward, have been greatly annoyed by a number of petty thieves, who almost nightly ran out their depredations on the freight depot, and on the houses in the neighborhood of that locality. During the early part of the evening large number of irresponsible vagrants have found lodgings at the coke ovens near there, who are, undoubtedly, the parties guilty of this petty thieving. Officer Beil, of Alderman Taffee's police, made a descent on the gang at the ovens on Monday night, and with the assistance of some citizens succeeded in arresting nine of the loafers, who he placed in the lock-up. On examining the prisoners all declared that they had just come to the city, and intended to do so again as soon as possible. They were committed to jail for twenty-four hours each, on the strength of the promise that they would leave the city as soon as they would gain their freedom.

The Nicolson Pavement.

The work of laying the Nicolson pavement on Wood street, between Fifth avenue and Diamond alley, which was interrupted for a day or two in consequence of the scarcity of timber, is again in full operation. The workmen have reached Third street, having covered the extent of three squares. There is also yet to lay before reaching the intersection of Fifth street. The weather has been quite favorable for the work, and should it continue so the pavement will be completed to Fifth street without the middle of next week. Those who are in favor of this kind of pavement ought to be done, pronounce it excellent as far as it has progressed.

Recovering from His Injuries.

Mr. Daniel McMullen, Lieutenant of the Night Police, who was injured so seriously at the row in Julius Bekehter's saloon, in the Ninth ward, some months since, has partially recovered, and is again on the streets, although not to resume his duties on his former position. A number of Mr. McMullen's friends—principally members of the police—have made arrangements for the tendering of a benefit Ball on the 16th of January, the proceeds of which will be presented to the injured man. Mr. McMullen received his injuries while in the discharge of his duties as policeman, and the facts should be made to render the testimonial a substantial one.

A Happy Termination.

A man named John Neitherhaven was arrested and taken before Alderman Humbert, of the First ward, yesterday, on information lodged against him by William Krumbaugh, for affiliation. The parties, as their names would indicate, are Germans. A hearing was had in the case, which resulted in a commitment in the sum of three hundred dollars, in default of five hundred dollars bail, for trial at Court. As the officer was about to take charge of the prisoner to jail with the prisoner, Wilhemina proposed to John to settle the case if he would marry her. John was only too willing to accept the proposition, and without any delay, whatever, the Alderman performed the matrimonial ceremony, and Dipsil, happy people left the office together.

The Suicide on Coal Hill.

Coroner Clawson yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of Thomas Mentzer, who committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself in a stable attached to his residence, in Union township, near Temperanceville. It appears that Mentzer had been drinking heavily for some time, and on Monday after calling his children out of the house. Nothing further was seen of him for several hours, when his wife entered the stable, and discovered the unfortunate man hanging by a beam by a handkerchief which he had fastened around his neck. The body was cut down in the presence of the jury, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased had come to his death by hanging himself while laboring under a fit of partial insanity superinduced by excessive drinking of whisky. Mentzer was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and one son. His wife has unfortunately been addicted to the habit of drinking too, and is disqualified to provide for her support.

Concert at the Academy of Music.

Our citizens will learn with pleasure that a musical treat of more than ordinary character is now in contemplation, and will be given on December 11th, at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Prof. Manning and Jr. G. M. Alexander, two gentlemen who have done much for the elevation of musical taste in this community. We have no doubt the efforts, will receive the hearty support and co-operation of our musical friends. The main feature of the programme will consist of Haydn's Grand Oratorio and popular cantata of the "Burning Ship," never before given here. In addition to which, a number of vocal solos, duets, trios and concerted selections will give variety to the entertainment. The cantata will be given in costume, with appropriate scenery arranged by J. C. Hall, Esq., and a full orchestra, the principal parts will be rendered by some of the leading amateurs and professional musicians of Pittsburgh, aided by a large chorus. We are confident that the simple announcement that the cantata will be given is sufficient to secure the occasion. Tickets are now for sale at all the music stores.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—

Sarah Ann Hawn appeared yesterday and lodged an information against Wm. Littbales for surety of the peace. The prosecutor resides at Shalersville, and the defendant at Temperanceville. She also alleges that William made terrible threats against her on Sunday, swearing that he would kill her and then throw her into Saw Mill Run. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

LARCENY AND ASSAULT.—

Mrs. Mary A. Shaw brought suit against Henry Miller, bar-keeper at the Opelin Saloon, for assault and battery and larceny. Mrs. Shaw alleges that on the 21st of October, Miller came into a house on Fifth street, where she was staying, knocked her down and then took from her a silver watch and $5 in money. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands, but Miller has not yet been arrested.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—

Mary Connor, who was arrested on a charge of selling liquor without license, preferred by Kate Slattery, had a hearing yesterday and was committed to jail for trial in default of bail in the sum of three hundred dollars.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.—

A countryman named Samuel Kreppsmade an information against William Livingston and John Kramer, cutters in the clothing business on Liberty street, for false pretenses. He stated that he came to the city on Monday and went to the store of defendants on Liberty street to purchase a suit of clothes. He selected a suit, for which twenty-four dollars was asked. He handed one of the proprietors two $10 bills and a $5 bill, and waited for his change. He waited in vain, the proprietor demanding ten dollars in addition. This was refused, and the countryman demanded his dollar and his clothes. His demands were disregarded, and, on his insisting, the second proprietor seized the fire shovel and drove him into the street. The accused were arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

DISTURBANCE AT THE POINT.—

Joseph Barrett, a resident of the Point made information before Alderman Strain, yesterday, charging Patrick Fox and Ann Fox, his wife, and Mrs. Glenn, all neighbors of his, with assault and battery. He allowed that in the course of a little row, his neighbors, the defendants, threw water all over him, and that one of them hit him over the head, inflicting a severe cut. The cut has been arrested by officer Wilmot, and held for a hearing to-day.

Patrick Fox then brought cross-suit against Barrett for surety of the peace, alleging that from information received Barrett has at divers times made use of insulting, obscene and abusive words in regard to deponent, and also to Mrs. Mary Brennan and family, tending to create a breach of the peace. This case was also held for a hearing to-day.

[Before Alderman Taylor.

ALLEGED LARCENY BY BAILEE.—

Anna Robinson, a resident of the Fifth ward, brought suit yesterday against one Jennie Malcolm, charging her with larceny by bailee. She alleged that she left a cloth sacque in the care of the defendant, and that the latter refused to return it, or disposed of it for her own benefit. Jennie was arrested, but after a hearing was discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to hold her for trial.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

HELD FOR COURT.—

Charles Darney, charged with assaulting Jeanette Friesbourn with a stick, in the First ward, had a hearing before this Alderman yesterday, which resulted in being held for his appearance at Court to answer, in default of three hundred dollars bail.

DR. ADORN, Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and Lung Physician, 134 Smithfield street.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

COME to Thompson for Miller's Leather Preservator for boots and shoes, 240 Liberty street.

Improve Your Sight.

W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street, practical optician. Spectacles of every description—gold, silver and steel frames. Call and examine.

BUY YOUR COLLARS, Bows, Ties, etc., at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

J. D. THOMPSON'S Celebrated Eye Water, prepared at No. 240 Liberty street, cure Weak or Inflamed Eyes.

BUY YOUR HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, Gloves, etc., at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 81 Wood street.

It Cannot be Surpassed.

We mean that splendid Cream Ale manufactured at the Oregon Brewery, by Pier, Daunals & Co., Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

BUY YOUR UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS at Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 88 Wood street.

COME and see for yourself the large stock of Toys, Notions and Variety Goods, No. 240 Liberty street.

THIS DAY, at 9 P. M., at the residence of Walter Bryant, Esq., on North Canal street, between Chestnut street and Madison avenue, will be sold at auction the entire furnishment of household, comprising superior rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture, carpets, plano, &c.; also, carriages, barouche, buggy, harness, &c. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co., auctioneers.

FOR weak and inflamed eyes use Thompson's Eye Water, prepared only at 240 Liberty street.

Furs for the Million.

The largest assortment of fine furs ever offered in Pittsburgh has just been opened at McCord & Co.'s Fashionable Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium, No. 131 Wood street. Every description of fur garments for ladies and misses, at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Call and examine our new and splendid stock for the season of 1867-68. Remember, McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood, near Fifth street. All the latest novelties and styles in hats and caps for gents, youths and children.

FOR rheumatism or pains in any part of the body use Thompson's Liniment.

Positive Sale of House, Grounds and Firniture, at Sewickley.

The Residence of Mr. Britton, at Osburne, Sewickleyville, and the superior household furniture, will be sold to-day at 10 o'clock. See A. Leggate's auction advertisement.

Seeing is Believing.

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles—the best ever brought to public notice. Gold, silver and steel frames. Sole agent, W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street.

WE invite young and old to Thompson's, for Brushes, Blacking, Ink and Notions, 240 Liberty.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Schiffel's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this distressing disease, *they would number millions.* No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in both hemispheres, from town and village in the United States, and that names of the most distinguished in literature, art and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburgh, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and, probably, in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft, Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 5 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 1 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 5 do do; Anderson orey & Blanchard, 1 washing machine, 1 wringer; Marr & Dixmyer, 1 car lumber; Hussey, Wells & Co, 10 do do; Jas. Gardson & Co, 1 do do; Thos Hare & Bro, 1 do do; R E Sellers & Co, 8 oil bbls; John S Oakley & Co, 1 bbl sugar; J R Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Sass tanner scraps, 2 do do; T A Perkins, 3 do do; Burchfield, Shinn & Scott, 30 bags & 2 bbls; McCullough, Smith & Co, 6 sks rags; J S McIntyre, 1 do do; Smith, Wilson & Co, 1 do do; Wm Wood, 1 do do; Jas Reilly, 50 coil chain; Wm Shriver & Co, 2 coops poultry, 1 bbl eggs, 15 sacks potatoes; Wm Shaw & Co, 1 bbl apples, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Shriver & Co, 2 coops poultry, 1 bbl eggs, 15 sacks potatoes; Wm Shaw & Co, 1 bbl apples, 1 bbl eggs; Wm Liggett & Co, 2 do wheat; A Woods, 200 sks barley; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 bbl pickles; Reinmiller, McCord & Co's, No. 131 Wood, near Fifth street. All the latest novelties and styles in hats and caps for gents, youths and children.

FOR rheumatism or pains in any part of the body use Thompson's Liniment.

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CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 19th, 1867.

Discounts were more brisk to-day, and large amounts of sixty, ninety and four months paper were placed at rates varying from 1.1/4 @1½ per cent. a month. The outside market is better supplied with means than it was the previous week. Private banking houses, however, find it about as much as they can do to take care of their well-tried customers, and are unable to extend any accommodation to outsiders. The banks are discounting pretty freely for their regular depositors, but are unable to extend their line beyond that class.

—The quotations of Government securities in the New York market, received by Messrs. McVay & Co. and James T. Brady & Co., indicate steadiness, and the impression among heavy dealers is that prices are at the bottom, and there will soon be a sharp reaction. The transactions, of late, in this market have been comparatively light, and the great bulk owned here are held as a steady investment. We give below to-day's prices:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	106
10-40s	102
Treasury '84 Compounds	119
June 7-30s	103
July 7-30s	103
August 7-30s	103
5-20s, 1867	107

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, November 19th, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

People's National Bank	$198 00
Allegheny National Bank	57 50

—The quotations of the gold market puzzle as well as amuse the older and most experienced operators. Its late "ups" and "downs" appear without any adequate causes, and there is a vague hope that there will be some legislation by the incoming Congress that may work to the advantage of the Gold Room. The quotations to-day are again lower, and the market is reported weak and vacillating. The New York *World* makes the following statement:

"On October 26, the specie reported as in the banks amounted to $86,161,654, and for the present week they report $84,774,961—a decline in vaults. In other words, the stock of gold pressing on the New York market for employment has been increased 130 per cent. since the payment of the November interest on the Government coupons due November 1. Foreign exchange having ruled below the specie shipping point since November 1, there is no foreign demand for gold. The only use now in all the United States, excepting California, which has always repudiated the Legal Tender act, is to pay customhouse dues and manufacturing duties. The gold premium, which on October 26 was 142¾, on November 1 140½, and since then it has touched 138¾. The decline in the price of gold is therefore fully accounted for in the fact that the city has been more than doubled since November 1, while at the same moment the demand has been decreased. In addition to the large increase in the actual stock of gold in the market, whether by short sales, by forcing more on the market than it was prepared to take, had the natural effect of bringing the price down. If cotton or any other product of the soil had been subjected to the same pressure from an increased supply or decreased demand as gold since November 1, then the price would have declined much more than gold has done. The variation in the price of gold and its weakness are the natural results of increased supply and decreased demand."

—There is a heavy decline in Railway stocks. The ellque movement in New York Central and Erie have spent their forces and these stocks are fast succumbing to the general dullness of the Stock Exchange.

—We compare below the prices of leading stocks and securities at this date and the same time in 1866:

	Nov. 19, 1866.	Nov. 19, 1867.
Gold Loans	107	107
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	113
U. S. 5-20's (coup.) 1862	104	106
U. S. 5-20's (coup.) 1864	104	106
U. S. 5-20's (coup.) 1865	104	106
U. S. 10-40's (coup.)	98	102
Treasury 7-30's	100	103
Pacific Mail	132	135
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	50	50
Pittsburgh & Cleveland	92	92
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97	97
Chic. & N. W. R. R.	72	76
" prof.	82	86
Chic. R. I. & Pacific	103	105
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90
Cleveland & Toledo	114	114
Erie	77	77
Hudson River	122	122
Michigan Central	120	120
Michigan Southern	82	82
Illinois Central	132	132
Ohio & Mississippi	45	45
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago	96	97
Panama	135	135
Pittsburgh S. Coal	44	44

—In commercial circles business has shown some improvement, and this improvement is after the amount of business than in prices. Prices of most kinds of merchandize are low, and the profits on trade are small. The receipts of breadstuffs at the West, which have marked decrease, the exports from New York exceeded half a million bushels of wheat, but will probably be considerably less this week. Dry Goods have been firmer, and there is a slight advance in prices, there has been a better business and more cheerful feeling.

In the same week last year trade was very dull, and business stagnated. In the Dry Goods market there was a general decline, with some business at the lower prices. Cotton also declined 1 cents per pound.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

—At Cincinnati an active money market is still reported, though it seems to be in a less cramped condition than it was. Full rates of interest, however, are maintained, and close discrimination is made as to what paper will be accepted. Such symptoms of greater ease as may be experienced by the banks are doubtless attributable to the fact that preparations have been making for the accommodation of pork-packers, and as their business has so far been below the usual average, there balances and discount lines have not been drawn upon heavily.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1867. }

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday exhibited more firmness than for some days past. Holders were more disposed to operate in both crude and refined. The sales, however, were small. Holders were asking 3c ₱ gallon advance. The buyers would not